

HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Proportion of Hospital Bill Paid by Insurance

patients discharged from
short-stay hospitals

United States

July 1958 - June 1960

Statistics for short-stay hospitals on the proportion of the hospital bill that was paid for by a hospital insurance plan, selected characteristics of the patients, length of stay, and hospital ownership. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1958-June 1960.

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies:

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)----- ---

Category not applicable (three dots)----- ...

Magnitude less than one-half of the unit
used ----- 0 or 0.0

Magnitude of the sampling error precludes
showing separate estimates----- (*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures
within tables may not add to totals

PROPORTION OF HOSPITAL BILL PAID BY INSURANCE

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report, based on health interviews conducted during the period July 1958-June 1960 in the National Health Survey, refer to persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who reported the proportion of their hospital bill that was paid for by some insurance plan.

The National Health Survey published in December 1960 a report entitled "Interim Report on Health Insurance," Health Statistics, Series B, No. 26. In it were presented estimates of the number of persons in the population who had hospital insurance, surgical insurance, and doctor visit insurance of any kind. The data in that report were based on interviews conducted during the period July-December 1959.

The earlier report dealt with the estimated numbers of persons who had hospital insurance coverage of any kind. This report presents statistics on the number of hospitalized persons who, in fact, had all or some portion of their hospital bill paid for by insurance.

These two types of data present two different aspects of the general topic of health insurance. For various reasons the estimates can be expected to differ. One reason why these statistics and those in the earlier report are likely to differ is that persons with insurance coverage have a higher rate of hospital utilization than persons without insurance coverage. On page 10 of the earlier report a table based on survey data shows that 10.2 percent of the persons who reported they had hospital insurance coverage were admitted to short-stay hospitals at least once during the year, while only 7.7 percent of those without coverage were admitted during the year. Thus it appears that persons with hospital insurance coverage utilize hospitals at a rate that is about 33 percent higher than for those without coverage. On the basis of these data it might be expected that the propor-

tion of persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who had some insurance payment for the hospital bill would be much higher than the proportion of persons in the population with insurance coverage. However, it will be seen that this higher rate for the hospitalized population does not occur, according to the estimates presented in this report. For example, the over-all rate of hospital insurance coverage in the earlier report was 67 per 100 persons in the general population, and the present reports shows that there was some portion of the hospital bill paid by insurance for about 68 out of each 100 hospital discharges.

A likely reason that this expected higher rate for the hospitalized population does not occur is a factor which operates to reduce the proportion of discharges for which a part of the cost was paid by insurance: persons who have some hospital insurance coverage may be hospitalized for a condition or under certain circumstances for which the insurance policy does not provide payment. A few examples will illustrate this point. Some hospital insurance policies exclude entirely coverage for deliveries or provide coverage for deliveries only after the policy has been in effect for a stipulated period of time.

Thus, if the proportion of females in the population ages 15-24 who were said to have hospital insurance coverage (63 percent in the earlier report) is compared with hospitalized females in the same age group who indicated that some part of the bill was paid for by insurance (52 percent in the present report), there is a significant difference. However, when deliveries are excluded, the proportion of discharges for which some or all of the hospital bill was paid by insurance is 60 percent, an estimate which is not too different from that given for hospital insurance coverage (table A).

Some other instances in which a person with hospital insurance may not be covered for a specific episode of hospitalization are as follows: A veteran may be covered by a hospital insurance policy which provides protection for himself and his family, but under certain conditions he may

Table A. Percent of females reporting hospital insurance coverage; percent of hospitalized females who had some portion of the hospital bill paid by insurance; and proportion of total hospitalizations for deliveries, by selected age groups. Percentages for hospitalized females based on discharges from short-stay hospitals: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age group	Females with hospital insurance coverage ¹	Hospitalized females who had some portion of the hospital bill paid by insurance			Proportion of deliveries among total female hospitalizations
		All discharges	Deliveries	Other than deliveries	
		Percent			
15-24-----	63.1	51.8	46.1	60.0	58.6
25-34-----	72.3	67.8	63.3	73.5	55.5
35-44-----	73.2	77.1	65.9	79.8	19.6

¹U. S. National Health Survey. *Interim Report on Health Insurance, United States, July-December 1959*. Health Statistics. Series B-26. PHS Publication No. 584-B26. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C. December 1960. p. 21.

elect to be hospitalized under the auspices of the Veterans Administration. Since most hospital insurance policies will not pay for services rendered by Veterans or other Federal hospitals, such a case would appear in this report as having no part of the bill paid by insurance. A person with hospital insurance may be hospitalized for injuries or conditions that are due to the negligence of some other person. The hospital bill for such a person may be paid by the negligent party or paid by an insurance company under the terms of a liability policy held by the negligent party. Under these circumstances, for this report the hospital bill would not be considered as paid for by insurance. The extent to which persons with hospital insurance coverage have "limited" policies or are hospitalized under some of the special circumstances described above cannot be determined from Survey data.

In the text and tables that follow there are a few comparisons of the data from the two reports. Readers who make additional comparisons should bear in mind the conceptual differences noted above.

SOURCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The data in this report are based on information obtained from household interviews during the period July 1958-June 1960. Using a continuous probability sample of the civilian non-

institutional population of the United States, interviews were conducted in approximately 75,000 households, comprising 245,000 persons, during the 2-year period.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is found in Appendix I. Since all estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates" which includes a table of sampling errors and instructions for its use.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are given in Appendix II. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purposes of this survey, familiarity with these definitions will assist the reader in interpreting the data.

The questionnaire which was used to collect the data on which this report is based is reproduced as Appendix III. Only a small part of the information obtained by means of the questionnaire is included in this report. Other reports in this series give data on other topics covered by the questionnaire. However, the entire document is included so that the reader can understand the context in which the data for this report were gathered.

A general limitation to all data obtained by household interviews is that the data are no better than the respondent's knowledge of and ability

to recall the correct answers to specific questions. Although respondents were asked to report the hospitalization experience of all members of the household for the 12 months prior to the interview week, in order to reduce the bias due to faulty memory, only those discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview were used as a basis for the estimates in this report. The procedure by which these data were adjusted to represent annual estimates is described in more detail in Appendix I.

The data in this report are based on responses to the basic question "Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?" Respondents reported that they did not know the answer to this question for only 1.5 percent of the total hospital discharges. To compute the percentages shown in this report only those discharges for which a "yes" or "no" answer was obtained to the basic question were included. This procedure in effect distributed the discharges for which no information was obtained in the same manner as the discharges for which information was obtained.

For 2.2 percent of the total discharges respondents knew that some portion of the bill had been paid for by insurance but they did not know how much. These "unknowns" were prorated among the discharges for which a definite fraction of the bill was reported as having been paid by insurance.

The survey design did not include procedures for checking records to ascertain whether respondents reported accurately the fact of insurance or the fraction of the bill paid by insurance. However, when all the relevant factors are considered, the proportion of persons who reported some insurance payment for the hospital bill is not inconsistent with estimates based on hospital insurance coverage in the general population.

For approximately 32 percent of the hospital discharges it was reported that there was not any insurance payment for the hospital bill. It should be noted that this does not mean that for almost one third of the hospital discharges these individuals had to pay for the entire hospital bill out of their own or their family's funds. Sources other than insurance are used to help finance the cost of hospital care. In addition to the hospital care provided for veterans by the Veterans Administration, which was mentioned earlier, the Federal government provides care for other groups such as dependents of members of the Armed Forces, merchant seamen, and American Indians. State and local governments, health agencies, and charitable organizations spend large sums to help finance

the cost of hospital services. And, finally, friends, neighbors, relatives, and employers on many occasions help to share the burden of a large hospital bill.

It is also necessary to emphasize that there are some factors in the survey method which tend to produce substantial differences in the estimates of the number of hospital discharges as contrasted with statistics based on hospital records. Of particular importance is the fact that the survey data refer only to persons who were alive at the time of interview. Thus, the hospital experience of persons who died during the reference period is not counted. Also excluded from the data is the short-stay hospital experience during the period of reference of persons who became inmates of institutions prior to the time of household interview. For the older age groups the differences between survey data and record data due to these factors are quite high. Another factor that undoubtedly reduced the volume of discharges in comparison with hospital records is that the survey excludes an unknown number of inpatients who were not hospitalized overnight. This omission probably has a negligible effect upon the estimates of hospital days since each instance contributes only one day to the sample total. Furthermore, although direct transfers from one hospital to another are usually considered as a discharge and an admission in hospital records, survey respondents may regard such a continuous period of hospitalization as a single episode and, therefore, erroneously report the event as having occurred in a single hospital. The effect of this particular error on the statistics is not known but is believed to be small.

While these factors would tend to reduce the estimates of the number of hospital discharges, it is believed that they would not materially affect estimates of the proportion of discharges for which some fraction of the hospital bill was paid by insurance.

PROPORTION OF HOSPITAL BILL PAID BY INSURANCE

An examination of the detailed tables shows in general, that hospitalized population groups which have a low percentage of discharges for which there was some insurance contribution toward paying the bill also have smaller portions of the hospital bill paid by insurance.

This point is illustrated in table B for sex and age groups. For males 65 years of age or older insurance payments for some part of the hospital bill were reported for only 53 percent of the total discharges and of those with insurance

Table B. Percent of persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who had any insurance payment for the hospital bill; percent who had 3/4 or more of their bill paid by insurance; and percent of those with any insurance payment who had 3/4 or more of the bill paid by insurance by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Sex and age	Total discharges		Percent of discharges with any insurance payment who had 3/4 or more of the bill paid by insurance
	Percent with any insurance payment for the bill	Percent with 3/4 or more of bill paid by insurance	
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages-----	68.0	51.3	75.4
Under 15-----	72.1	58.3	80.9
15-44-----	66.9	50.6	75.6
45-64-----	76.0	58.0	76.3
65+-----	51.2	30.3	59.2
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	70.6	55.7	78.9
Under 15-----	70.7	57.0	80.6
15-44-----	74.7	62.2	83.3
45-64-----	75.5	59.1	78.3
65+-----	53.1	33.4	62.9
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	66.4	48.7	73.3
Under 15-----	73.9	59.9	81.1
15-44-----	64.5	47.1	73.0
45-64-----	76.4	56.9	74.5
65+-----	49.3	27.3	55.4

63 percent reported that 3/4 or more of the bill was paid for by insurance. On the other hand, for males under 65 years of age, the percent of total discharges with any insurance payment for the bill ranges from 71 percent to 76 percent, and among those who had any insurance about 80 percent reported that 3/4 or more of the bill was paid by insurance.

A similar pattern is evident for females in table B. Moreover, the detailed tables show this same pattern for other population groups that have a low percentage of discharges for which there was some insurance payment for the bill, for example, persons who live in farm areas (tables 7-9) and persons with low family incomes (tables 16-18).

Table 1 shows that among the total discharged patients 68 percent had some portion of the bill paid by insurance, 51 percent reported that 3/4 or more of the bill was paid, about 11 percent reported 1/2-3/4 coverage of the bill, and 5 percent reported that less than 1/2 of the bill was paid for by insurance. It is well to note here that the heading "Under 1/2" that appears in the detailed tables does not include cases for which no part of bill was paid by insurance. The heading refers to cases for which some insurance payment was made, but such payment amounted to less than 1/2 of the total hospital bill.

The proportion of the bill covered for male hospital discharges and for female hospital dis-

charges, including and excluding deliveries, is shown in table C. When deliveries are included females have a smaller percentage of discharges with more than 3/4 of the bill paid by insurance than males. However, when deliveries are excluded, the percentages in each of the "fraction of the bill paid" categories, are similar for males and females.

Table C. Percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals by sex and fraction of bill paid by insurance: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Fraction of bill paid by insurance	Males	Females	Females (excluding deliveries)
	Percent		
Any part-----	70.6	66.4	70.8
Under 1/2-----	4.1	6.1	4.9
1/2-3/4-----	10.7	11.7	11.7
3/4 or more----	55.7	48.7	54.1

PERCENT OF DISCHARGES WITH SOME INSURANCE PAYMENT OF THE HOSPITAL BILL

Age and Sex

The discussion that follows deals chiefly with the percentage of hospital discharges that had any part of the hospital bill paid by insurance rather than the proportion of the insurance payment.

Detailed tables 1-6 show the rate of "insurance payment" (percent of discharges with any part of bill paid by insurance), and the fraction of the bill paid by sex and age, for total discharges, for hospital days, and length-of-hospital-stay intervals. As indicated in tables 1, 2, and D and figure 1, the age-specific rates for both males and females are at about the same level (the differences are within the limits of sampling error) except for the childbearing ages. When deliveries are excluded (table 2) the rates for ages 15-44 for both males and females are also at about the same level.

From the "insurance payment" rates for the detailed age groups shown in table 1, it is apparent that up to age 65 for each of the sexes, the rates range from 70 percent to almost 80 percent with the exception of the age group 15-24.

Table D. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and age: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age	Males	Females	Females (excluding deliveries)
	Percent		
All ages-----	70.6	66.4	70.8
Under 15-----	70.7	73.9	73.9
15-44-----	74.7	64.5	72.1
45-64-----	75.5	76.4	76.5
65+-----	53.1	49.3	49.3

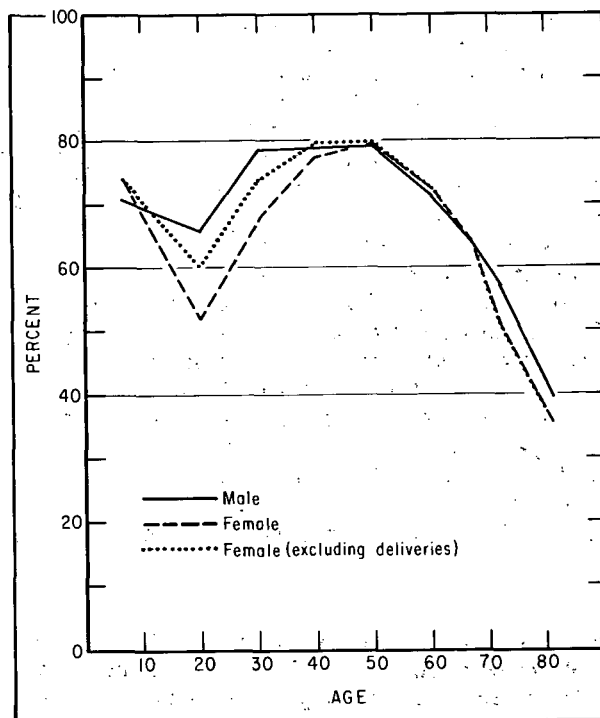


Figure 1. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and age.

This age group has a rate of 66 percent for males and 52 percent for females. When deliveries are excluded the rate for this age group for females rises to 60 percent. There is some implication in this that when boys and girls reach the age of 18, the age at which many family-type policies cease to provide protection

Table E. Percent of hospital days for discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and age: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, June 1958-July 1960

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent		
All ages-----	63.3	59.8	66.3
Under 15-----	61.7	61.1	62.4
15-44-----	64.7	62.6	66.0
45-64-----	72.3	65.1	79.3
65+-----	47.8	48.1	47.5

for dependent children, they do not obtain hospital insurance for a period of time.

After 65 years of age the rates begin to drop sharply for both males and females, from a rate of about 63 percent for both males and females at ages 65-69, down to 39 percent for males and 36 percent for females at 75 years of age and over.

When the number of hospital days involved in hospital discharges is considered (tables 3 and E), the data show that for males the proportion of days covered by insurance is about 60 percent compared with an "insurance payment" rate of about 71 percent for discharged cases. For females the proportion of days covered (66.3 percent) is about the same as the proportion of discharges with "insurance payment" (66.4 percent). Thus, although males have a higher "insurance payment" rate than females

in terms of discharges (71 percent to 66 percent), females have a higher rate in terms of the number of hospital days involved in these discharges (66 percent to 60 percent). The reason for this becomes apparent when the average length of stay is compared for male and female hospital discharges with and without some "insurance payment" for the bill (table F). For females there is no difference in average length of stay for discharges with or without "insurance payment." However, for males the length of stay for discharges with no "insurance payment" is 60 percent greater than the average stay for the cases with some "insurance payment."

Length-of-Stay Interval

Another aspect of the relationship of the length of stay in the hospital to the rate of "insurance payment" is shown in tables 4-6. The length-of-stay interval that has the highest rate varies from one age-sex group to another. However, the lowest rate regardless of sex, for ages under 65, is for discharges which involve 31 or more days of stay in a hospital. For persons 65 years and over, the lowest rate is for the 1-day cases for both males and females. It should be noted, that the size of the base estimate (90,000 cases for both sexes) for 1-day stays of older persons is quite small, and subject to high sampling error. Perhaps it is more important to note that for persons 65 and older, the rate of "insurance payment" is lower than that of younger persons, regardless of sex or length-of-stay interval.

Urban-Rural Residence

The proportions of discharges for which some fraction of the bill was paid for by insurance by

Table F. Percent distribution of discharges and average length of hospital stay for discharges with and without insurance payment for the bill by sex: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Discharges	Percent distribution		Average length of stay in days	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All discharges-----	100.0	100.0	10.5	7.2
With some insurance payment for the bill-----	70.6	66.4	8.9	7.2
Without any insurance payment for the bill-----	29.4	33.6	14.3	7.2

sex, age, and urban-rural residence groups are given in tables 7-9.

The over-all "insurance payment" rates, as well as those for each of the sexes, are about the same for urban and rural-nonfarm areas. For all persons the rate in both these areas is about 69 percent; for males the rate is about 72 percent; and for females, 68 percent. However, in rural-farm areas there is a sharp drop to about 55 percent for all persons, 59 percent for males, and 51 percent for females (fig. 2). When specific age-sex groups are examined there is some indication that the rates for persons under 45 years of age are slightly higher in the rural-nonfarm areas than in the urban areas, particularly for females. For ages over 45 there is more substantial evidence that the rates in rural-nonfarm areas are lower than the rates in urban areas for both males and females. The "insurance payment" rate in rural-farm areas is the lowest in all age-sex groups; and the rates for females are a little lower than the rates for males.

Geographic Region

The proportion of discharges for which some part of the bill was paid by insurance was highest in the Northeast and North Central regions (about 74 percent), while the proportion in the South was 64 percent and in the West, only 56 percent. This pattern was also true for each of the sexes, and with a few exceptions for each of the age-sex groups shown (tables 10-12).

For two of the regions, the South and the West, the "insurance payment" rates for hospitalized patients were at some variance with the

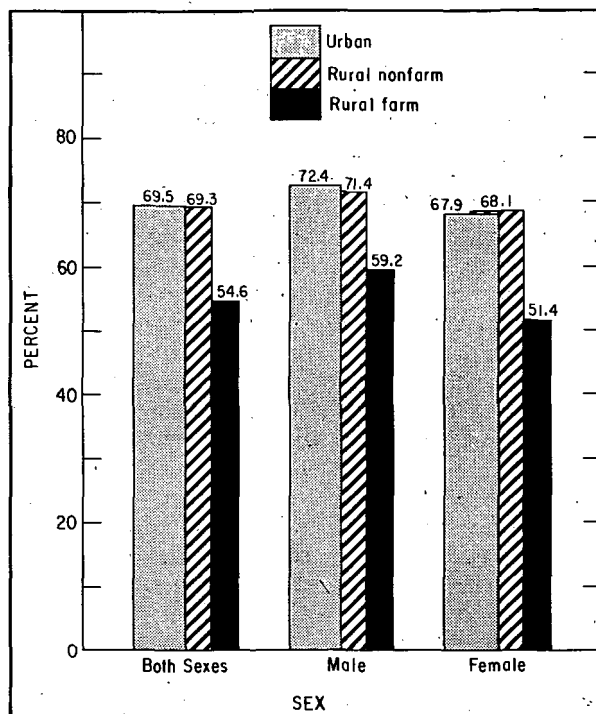


Figure 2. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and residence

rates on hospital insurance coverage in the general population shown in the report from the National Health Survey cited earlier (table G).

There are no survey data available at the present time which can account for the difference for the West region.

In the South, however, it is believed that the higher "insurance payment" rate among the

Table G. Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage, and percent of hospital discharges with some portion of bill paid by insurance by geographic regions: percentages for hospitalizations based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Region	Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage ¹	Percent of hospital discharges for which some portion of bill was paid by insurance
All regions-----	67.1	68.0
Northeast-----	75.2	73.4
North Central-----	73.9	73.6
South-----	56.1	64.1
West-----	61.6	56.1

¹U. S. National Health Survey. Interim Report on Health Insurance, United States, July-December 1959. Health Statistics. Series B-26. PHS Publication No. 584-B26. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C. December 1960. p. 21.

hospitalized population may to a large extent be due to differences in insurance coverage and hospital utilization rates between the white and nonwhite populations. Among the hospitalized group the rate was about 71 percent for the white population and about 42 percent for the nonwhite (table 13). Based on interviews conducted during the period July 1957-June 1958, the National Health Survey reported an annual rate of hospital discharges of 103.3 per 1,000 white persons in the population and a rate of 68.2 per 1,000 nonwhite persons in the United States.¹ More recent hospitalization rates for the white and nonwhite population in the South were not available when this report was being prepared. However, there is no reason to believe that the differential in the South would be less than that for the United States as a whole. In the other three regions the proportion of nonwhite persons ranges from 3-7 percent, while in the South nonwhite persons constitute about 30 percent of the population. Hence, racial differences in hospital utilization rates would have little effect on the other three regions. Thus, the higher "insurance payment" rate among the hospitalized persons in the South, compared with hospital insurance coverage among the general population in the South appears to be due to the fact that relatively speaking hospitalizations occur more frequently among the white population for whom the rate of hospital insurance coverage is substantially greater.

Race

Hospital insurance payment rates of white and nonwhite hospital patients are given in tables 13-15. These tables and figure 3 clearly indicate that there is a wide difference in the "insurance payment" rates of white and nonwhite hospitalized persons. Even though the volume of the estimated discharges for the nonwhite persons in each of the age-sex groups is small, and subject to high sampling errors, it is nevertheless quite apparent that regardless of age or sex, nonwhite persons have less of their hospitalization paid for by insurance than white persons.

Income

The fraction of the hospital bill paid by insurance by family income is shown in detailed tables 16-18 and is summarized in text table H. As may be seen in table H, for both males and

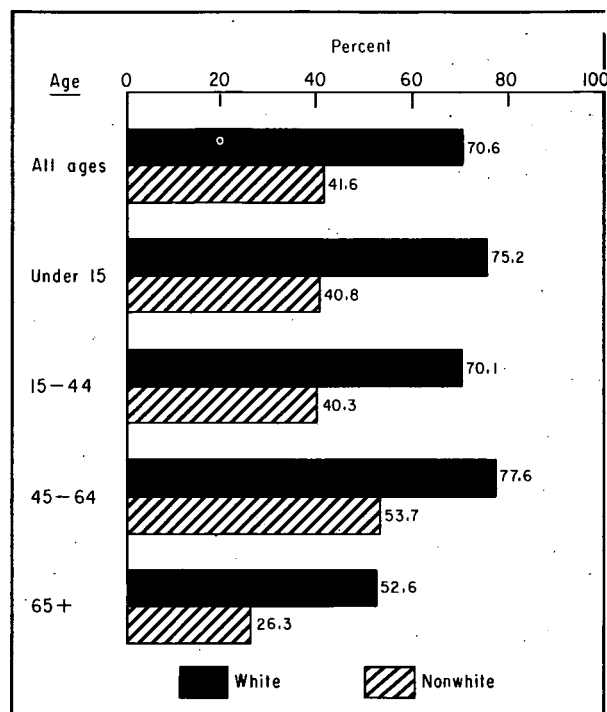


Figure 3. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by age and race.

females, the higher the family income, the larger the proportion of discharges that had some part of the hospital bill paid for by insurance. The "insurance payment" rate for males ranged from 41 percent in the under \$2,000 income group to 83 percent for the \$7,000 and over group; for females the range was from 39 percent in the lowest income group to 80 percent in the highest income group. There was little difference in the rates for the two highest income groups shown. However, the differences between the first and the second and between the second and the third income groups were substantial.

The pattern described above for all ages is generally true for each of the age-sex groups with one notable exception. For both males and females over 65, there is a sharp drop in the rates for the \$7,000 and over income group. Although the number of discharges on which this proportion is based is small and subject to a large sampling error, the difference is great enough to suggest that this break in the pattern of higher "insurance payment" rates with higher income may be real. This change also is different from the pattern shown in the report on health insurance coverage cited earlier. In that report a dropoff in coverage is not evident. Since the statistics on insurance coverage also indicate that older people with coverage use considerably more hospitalization than those with-

¹U. S. National Health Survey. *Hospitalization, Patients Discharged From Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, July 1957-June 1958*. Health Statistics. Series B-7. PHS Publication No. 584-B7. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., December 1958. p. 11.

Table H. Percent of discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by annual family income, according to sex and age: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Percent						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	68.0	39.6	59.2	79.0	81.0	58.8
Under 15-----	72.1	32.9	59.4	81.1	80.4	71.9
15-44-----	66.9	33.0	54.7	78.0	81.3	51.2
45-64-----	76.0	50.1	71.7	83.8	89.0	69.4
65+-----	51.2	42.7	59.8	63.5	51.1	45.6
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	70.6	41.2	62.8	81.7	83.3	64.1
Under 15-----	70.7	31.1	56.4	79.3	83.6	68.5
15-44-----	74.7	45.2	63.0	85.0	85.7	63.8
45-64-----	75.5	45.8	69.6	84.5	87.6	66.5
65+-----	53.1	39.5	62.2	65.7	58.0	54.1
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	66.4	38.6	57.1	77.5	79.5	56.1
Under 15-----	73.9	35.5	63.3	83.2	77.0	75.5
15-44-----	64.5	29.3	52.0	75.9	79.8	47.4
45-64-----	76.4	53.4	73.7	83.2	90.7	71.0
65+-----	49.3	45.8	56.8	61.0	42.5	40.1

out, this finding for those in the higher income group is puzzling.

In most of the tables of this report, persons 65 years of age or older show a smaller proportion of discharges with some insurance payment than younger persons with the same social or economic characteristic. An exception to this pattern is indicated in the rates for the two lowest income groups. For the \$2,000-3,999 income group, persons 65 years and over have about the same rate as persons under 45 years of age and for the lowest income group persons 65 and over have a higher rate than persons under 45.

Major Activity

The sex, age, and major activity of hospitalized persons according to the proportion of discharges for which some fraction of the

hospital bill was paid for by insurance are shown in tables 19-21.

Among males, "usually working" persons have a higher "insurance payment" rate than the other major activity groups in all of the age groups. Another exception to the general pattern of lower rates for persons over 65 may be noted here. "Usually working" males 65 and over have about the same proportion of discharges with some insurance payment of the hospital bill as "usually working" males in the 17-44 and 45-64 age groups.

As is the case for males, "usually working" females show a higher rate than females in the other major activity categories. "Usually working" females 45 years or older have a higher rate than those 17-44 years of age. No doubt this is due to the low "insurance payment" rate for deliveries mentioned earlier.

In summary, "usually working" persons have about the same "insurance payment" rate (79 per-

cent), regardless of age or sex and they have a higher rate than persons in the other major activity groups.

Surgical Operations

According to the data shown in tables 22-24 for persons over 45 years of age, the fact of whether or not an operation was performed makes little difference in the proportion of discharges that had some insurance payment for the hospital bill. For both boys and girls under 15, those who had an operation performed during the hospital stay had a higher rate than those who were not surgically treated. This was also true, to a lesser degree, for males 15-44. However, for females in the childbearing ages, 15-44 years, there was a higher rate among those who did not have an operation. This is probably due to the lower insurance payment rate for deliveries, which are defined as operations by the survey (table A).

Hospital Ownership

Persons discharged from nonprofit and proprietary hospitals have a higher rate of insurance payment for their hospital bills (74 percent and 70 percent), than persons hospitalized in Governmental-non-Federal hospitals (56 percent). As might be expected there is very little insurance payment of the bills for patients in Federal hospitals (6 percent).

The detailed distributions of the proportion of discharges with some insurance payment for hospital bills by sex, age, and type of hospital ownership are given in tables 25-27.

Veterans Status

Since about 36 percent of the males over 15 years of age in the United States are veterans, they constitute an important segment of the population numerically as well as historically. Many veterans are eligible for hospital care under the auspices of the Veterans Administration. It is, therefore, of some interest to examine the insurance payment status of hospitalized veterans. Table I shows the percent distribution of males 25 years of age or over discharged from short-stay hospitals who had insurance coverage according

Table I. Percent of males, 25 years and older, discharged from short-stay hospitals with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by age, veterans status, and type of hospital: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age, veteran status, and type of hospital	Percent of discharges with some insurance payment for hospital bill
<u>Ages 25-64</u>	
All males-----	76.9
Nonveterans-----	82.0
Veterans-----	70.4
Discharged from Federal hospitals-	5.5
Discharged from non-Federal hospitals-----	79.8
<u>Ages 65+</u>	
All males-----	53.1
Nonveterans-----	56.9
Veterans-----	39.1
Discharged from Federal hospitals-	2.7
Discharged from non-Federal hospitals-----	58.6

to veteran status and whether or not the veterans were hospitalized in Federal hospitals. It will be seen that the proportion of discharges for which there was some insurance payment for the hospital bill is about the same for non-veterans and veterans discharged from non-Federal hospitals for each of the two age groups shown. As was indicated earlier, insurance payments for the hospital bills for veterans hospitalized in Federal hospitals occurred in only a small proportion of the discharges.

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Table 1. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance according to sex and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Under 15-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
15-24-----	3,456	54.7	4.8	8.5	41.4
25-34-----	3,823	69.9	6.6	11.1	52.2
35-44-----	2,872	77.6	4.8	13.1	59.7
45-54-----	2,246	79.5	5.5	11.6	62.4
55-64-----	1,851	71.8	4.7	14.5	52.6
65-69-----	766	63.3	8.9	14.6	39.8
70-74-----	627	53.9	9.8	12.5	31.6
75+-----	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Under 15-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
15-24-----	721	65.6	4.1	6.9	54.7
25-34-----	777	78.4	2.6	9.8	66.0
35-44-----	943	78.5	2.6	11.2	64.7
45-54-----	1,045	79.2	5.8	10.4	63.0
55-64-----	893	71.3	3.8	12.8	54.7
65-69-----	410	63.1	6.4	14.8	41.9
70-74-----	325	56.8	9.5	11.1	36.3
75+-----	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Under 15-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
15-24-----	2,735	51.8	5.0	8.9	37.9
25-34-----	3,046	67.8	7.6	11.4	48.8
35-44-----	1,929	77.1	5.8	14.1	57.2
45-54-----	1,200	79.8	5.2	12.6	61.9
55-64-----	958	72.2	5.6	16.1	50.5
65-69-----	356	63.4	11.7	14.3	37.4
70-74-----	302	50.9	10.0	14.0	26.9
75+-----	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 2. Average annual number of hospital discharges, excluding deliveries, and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance according to sex and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent of total discharges			
All ages-----	16,193	70.7	4.6	11.3	54.9
Under 15-----	3,443	72.2	3.1	10.8	58.4
15-24-----	1,852	62.2	3.4	7.4	51.3
25-34-----	2,132	75.3	3.8	9.4	62.1
35-44-----	2,493	79.4	3.6	13.3	62.5
45-54-----	2,240	79.6	5.5	11.6	62.5
55-64-----	1,851	71.8	4.7	14.5	52.6
65-69-----	766	63.3	8.9	14.6	39.8
70-74-----	627	53.9	9.8	12.5	31.6
75+-----	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Under 15-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
15-24-----	721	65.6	4.1	6.9	54.7
25-34-----	777	78.4	2.6	9.8	66.0
35-44-----	943	78.5	2.6	11.2	64.7
45-54-----	1,045	79.2	5.8	10.4	63.0
55-64-----	893	71.3	3.8	12.8	54.7
65-69-----	410	63.1	6.4	14.8	41.9
70-74-----	325	56.8	9.5	11.1	36.3
75+-----	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	8,828	70.8	4.9	11.7	54.1
Under 15-----	1,577	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
15-24-----	1,130	60.0	3.0	7.8	49.2
25-34-----	1,355	73.5	4.4	9.2	59.9
35-44-----	1,550	79.8	4.2	14.6	61.0
45-54-----	1,195	79.9	5.1	12.7	62.1
55-64-----	958	72.2	5.6	16.1	50.5
65-69-----	356	63.4	11.7	14.3	37.4
70-74-----	302	50.9	10.0	14.0	26.9
75+-----	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 3. Average annual number of hospital days and percent distribution by fraction of the bill paid for by insurance according to sex and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total ¹ days for discharges (number in thousands)	Days for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent of total days			
All ages-----	166,935	63.3	6.2	10.6	46.5
Under 15-----	20,560	61.7	4.0	11.2	46.5
15-24-----	18,322	55.7	6.9	7.2	41.6
25-34-----	22,954	66.4	6.3	9.6	50.5
35-44-----	24,074	70.1	3.9	12.1	54.2
45-54-----	25,876	78.0	5.9	9.0	63.0
55-64-----	22,525	65.9	6.0	13.2	46.7
65-69-----	10,779	53.3	7.5	12.5	33.4
70-74-----	9,333	52.7	10.0	14.8	27.9
75+-----	12,511	39.5	9.4	8.4	21.7
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	77,018	59.8	5.7	9.3	44.7
Under 15-----	11,353	61.1	4.2	12.1	44.8
15-24-----	5,881	58.7	9.3	4.3	45.1
25-34-----	7,252	62.3	2.1	4.6	55.7
35-44-----	11,091	64.9	2.2	9.0	53.7
45-54-----	11,826	71.7	8.0	8.4	55.3
55-64-----	11,854	58.6	3.6	10.8	44.3
65-69-----	6,513	49.2	4.3	12.3	32.6
70-74-----	5,106	52.2	12.4	10.7	29.1
75+-----	6,143	43.5	10.9	10.5	22.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	89,916	66.3	6.5	11.7	48.1
Under 15-----	9,207	62.4	3.7	10.0	48.7
15-24-----	12,441	54.3	5.8	8.6	40.0
25-34-----	15,703	68.2	8.2	11.8	48.2
35-44-----	12,984	74.4	5.0	14.2	55.2
45-54-----	14,050	83.2	4.2	9.5	69.4
55-64-----	10,671	74.1	8.8	16.0	49.3
65-69-----	4,266	59.3	12.0	12.8	34.6
70-74-----	4,227	53.2	7.0	19.9	26.4
75+-----	6,368	35.7	8.1	6.4	21.2

¹ Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 4. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and length of hospital stay: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and length-of-stay intervals	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All intervals-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
1 day-----	2,175	67.4	3.5	9.2	54.7
2-5 days-----	9,329	67.6	5.2	11.6	50.8
6-14 days-----	6,078	71.5	5.8	11.7	54.0
15-30 days-----	1,581	66.1	6.3	12.0	47.9
31+ days-----	647	49.2	7.6	10.8	30.9
Unknown-----	65	42.6	1.4	1.3	39.8
<u>Under 15</u>					
All intervals-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
1 day-----	931	76.8	4.3	9.3	63.2
2-5 days-----	1,546	74.6	1.9	11.4	61.3
6-14 days-----	672	68.8	3.4	11.0	54.3
15-30 days-----	199	54.2	4.7	11.1	38.4
31+ days-----	84	42.3	6.6	13.6	22.0
Unknown-----	14	77.1	-	5.4	71.7
<u>15-44</u>					
All intervals-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
1 day-----	852	59.7	3.1	8.0	48.6
2-5 days-----	6,037	65.0	5.7	11.2	48.1
6-14 days-----	2,667	74.6	5.7	11.2	57.7
15-30 days-----	420	70.7	5.1	11.2	54.4
31+ days-----	159	41.3	6.8	3.3	31.1
Unknown-----	17	48.0	6.2	-	41.8
<u>45-64</u>					
All intervals-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
1 day-----	303	70.2	2.4	11.8	56.0
2-5 days-----	1,253	76.9	5.0	13.6	58.3
6-14 days-----	1,777	77.4	5.3	12.6	59.4
15-30 days-----	539	79.3	5.4	13.6	60.3
31+ days-----	213	60.9	7.9	11.3	41.7
Unknown-----	12	50.7	-	-	50.7
<u>65+</u>					
All intervals-----	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
1 day-----	90	33.9	3.1	12.8	18.0
2-5 days-----	494	54.2	11.3	11.5	31.5
6-14 days-----	962	53.6	8.6	11.9	33.1
15-30 days-----	423	50.2	9.2	11.0	30.0
31+ days-----	191	45.3	8.1	15.8	21.4
Unknown-----	23	8.8	-	-	8.8

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 5. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and length of hospital stay: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and length-of-stay intervals	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE					
<u>All ages</u>		Percent of total discharges			
All intervals-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
1 day-----	1,005	69.8	3.3	10.0	56.5
2-5 days-----	2,703	75.7	3.2	11.5	61.0
6-14 days-----	2,459	70.9	4.3	10.7	55.9
15-30 days-----	787	65.6	6.1	10.9	48.6
31+ days-----	376	46.7	8.7	7.3	30.6
Unknown-----	35	49.8	-	2.5	47.3
<u>Under 15</u>					
All intervals-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
1 day-----	477	74.2	3.8	10.1	60.2
2-5 days-----	848	73.7	1.5	11.7	60.5
6-14 days-----	379	66.8	3.0	9.2	54.6
15-30 days-----	113	55.5	5.9	13.7	35.9
31+ days-----	43	39.5	8.2	13.1	18.2
Unknown-----	8	100.0	-	8.4	91.6
<u>15-44</u>					
All intervals-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
1 day-----	315	69.5	2.4	10.1	57.0
2-5 days-----	1,057	79.6	2.8	11.0	65.9
6-14 days-----	773	76.3	3.1	8.9	64.3
15-30 days-----	187	68.5	2.7	6.5	59.3
31+ days-----	103	40.3	7.9	2.3	30.1
Unknown-----	7	26.7	-	-	26.7
<u>45-64</u>					
All intervals-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
1-day-----	166	68.7	3.5	10.1	55.1
2-5 days-----	536	81.0	3.8	13.1	64.1
6-14 days-----	814	76.6	5.1	11.5	60.0
15-30 days-----	290	74.9	4.9	11.1	58.9
31+ days-----	124	57.7	10.3	8.1	39.3
Unknown-----	7	45.9	-	-	45.9
<u>65+</u>					
All intervals-----	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
1 day-----	48	31.0	2.8	10.2	18.0
2-5 days-----	262	54.8	9.3	10.2	35.3
6-14 days-----	494	56.2	6.0	13.6	36.6
15-30 days-----	196	54.9	11.2	12.7	31.0
31+ days-----	107	42.3	7.9	9.3	25.2
Unknown-----	12	12.2	-	-	12.2

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 6. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and length of hospital stay: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and length-of-stay interval	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All intervals-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
1 day-----	1,170	65.4	3.7	8.5	53.2
2-5 days-----	6,625	64.3	6.1	11.6	46.7
6-14 days-----	3,619	71.9	6.8	12.4	52.7
15-30 days-----	794	66.6	6.4	13.1	47.1
31+ days-----	271	52.7	5.8	15.8	31.1
Unknown-----	30	35.8	3.2	-	32.6
<u>Under 15</u>					
All intervals-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
1 day-----	454	79.5	4.8	8.4	66.2
2-5 days-----	698	75.6	2.2	11.1	62.3
6-14 days-----	293	71.5	4.1	13.4	54.0
15-30 days-----	87	52.5	3.0	7.5	42.0
31+ days-----	41	45.2	4.6	14.1	26.5
Unknown-----	5	35.9	-	-	35.9
<u>15-44</u>					
All intervals-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
1 day-----	537	54.0	3.5	6.8	43.7
2-5 days-----	4,980	61.9	6.3	11.2	44.4
6-14 days-----	1,894	74.0	6.8	12.1	55.1
15-30 days-----	233	72.5	7.0	14.8	50.7
31+ days-----	56	42.9	5.0	5.1	32.9
Unknown-----	10	60.6	10.7	-	49.9
<u>45-64</u>					
All intervals-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
1 day-----	137	72.2	1.1	13.9	57.2
2-5 days-----	717	73.8	5.9	14.1	53.8
6-14 days-----	964	78.0	5.6	13.5	58.9
15-30 days-----	248	84.4	6.0	16.6	61.8
31+ days-----	89	65.5	4.1	16.1	45.3
Unknown-----	4	59.2	-	-	59.2
<u>65+</u>					
All intervals-----	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
1 day-----	42	36.9	3.5	15.1	18.3
2-5 days-----	231	53.5	13.4	12.9	27.1
6-14 days-----	468	50.9	11.2	10.3	29.5
15-30 days-----	226	46.2	7.5	9.5	29.2
31+ days-----	84	49.1	8.5	23.6	17.0
Unknown-----	11	6.8	-	-	6.8

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 7. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and residence: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and residence	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges from which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All areas-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Urban-----	11,939	69.5	5.2	12.3	52.1
Rural nonfarm-----	5,984	69.3	5.8	9.6	53.8
Rural farm-----	1,952	54.6	5.0	10.7	38.9
<u>Under 15</u>					
All areas-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Urban-----	1,884	73.0	1.9	11.8	59.3
Rural nonfarm-----	1,224	73.5	4.4	9.2	59.9
Rural farm-----	337	62.4	5.0	10.5	46.9
<u>15-44</u>					
All areas-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Urban-----	6,080	67.1	5.5	11.4	50.1
Rural nonfarm-----	3,181	70.0	5.8	9.7	54.5
Rural farm-----	890	54.9	3.9	10.3	40.7
<u>45-64</u>					
All areas-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Urban-----	2,600	79.2	4.5	13.9	60.7
Rural nonfarm-----	1,041	74.9	6.0	10.5	58.3
Rural farm-----	455	60.6	6.6	12.4	41.6
<u>65-74</u>					
All areas-----	1,393	59.0	9.3	13.6	36.1
Urban-----	892	64.5	9.0	15.4	40.1
Rural nonfarm-----	330	54.2	10.5	9.7	34.0
Rural farm-----	170	38.7	8.2	11.8	18.7
<u>75+</u>					
All areas-----	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
Urban-----	483	43.6	9.8	10.4	23.4
Rural nonfarm-----	208	29.4	8.1	6.6	14.7
Rural farm-----	100	24.9	3.1	5.5	16.3

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 8. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and residence: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and residence	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE					
<u>All ages</u>					
All areas-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Urban-----	4,371	72.4	3.7	11.8	56.9
Rural nonfarm-----	2,178	71.4	4.5	8.1	58.8
Rural farm-----	817	59.2	5.5	11.9	41.8
<u>Under 15</u>					
All areas-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Urban-----	1,040	72.6	1.8	12.6	58.2
Rural nonfarm-----	639	70.5	4.0	8.1	58.4
Rural farm-----	188	60.4	4.3	11.0	45.0
<u>15-44</u>					
All areas-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Urban-----	1,431	75.2	2.9	10.1	62.2
Rural nonfarm-----	748	76.7	2.3	6.9	67.4
Rural farm-----	262	66.0	5.9	13.2	46.9
<u>45-64</u>					
All areas-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Urban-----	1,195	78.0	4.5	12.6	60.9
Rural nonfarm-----	518	76.0	5.9	9.3	60.8
Rural farm-----	225	61.7	4.6	10.8	46.3
<u>65-74</u>					
All areas-----	735	60.3	7.7	13.1	39.4
Urban-----	461	64.2	6.4	14.1	43.7
Rural nonfarm-----	175	57.6	10.0	10.5	37.1
Rural farm-----	99	45.9	9.9	13.2	22.8
<u>75+</u>					
All areas-----	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
Urban-----	244	42.6	8.9	10.4	23.3
Rural nonfarm-----	97	35.4	7.2	7.6	20.7
Rural farm-----	43	28.9	3.3	9.9	15.8

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 9. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and residence: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and residence	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
<u>All ages</u>					
All areas-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Urban-----	7,568	67.9	6.0	12.6	49.3
Rural nonfarm-----	3,806	68.1	6.6	10.5	51.0
Rural farm-----	1,135	51.4	4.7	9.8	36.9
<u>Under 15</u>					
All areas-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Urban-----	844	73.4	2.0	10.8	60.6
Rural nonfarm-----	585	76.8	4.8	10.4	61.7
Rural farm-----	149	64.9	5.9	9.9	49.1
<u>15-44</u>					
All areas-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Urban-----	4,649	64.6	6.3	11.8	46.4
Rural nonfarm-----	2,433	67.9	6.8	10.5	50.6
Rural farm-----	628	50.3	3.2	9.0	38.1
<u>45-64</u>					
All areas-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Urban-----	1,405	80.2	4.6	15.1	60.5
Rural nonfarm-----	524	73.8	6.1	11.8	55.9
Rural farm-----	230	59.4	8.6	13.9	36.9
<u>65-74</u>					
All areas-----	658	57.7	10.9	14.2	32.6
Urban-----	432	64.7	11.7	16.7	36.3
Rural nonfarm-----	155	50.3	11.1	8.8	30.4
Rural farm-----	71	28.7	5.8	9.9	13.0
<u>75+</u>					
All areas-----	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8
Urban-----	239	44.5	10.7	10.4	23.5
Rural nonfarm-----	110	24.2	8.9	5.7	9.6
Rural farm-----	56	21.8	3.0	1.9	16.9

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 10. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and region: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and region	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All regions-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Northeast-----	4,663	73.4	5.6	11.6	56.1
North Central-----	6,123	73.6	4.0	11.0	58.6
South-----	6,028	64.1	6.8	11.8	45.5
West-----	3,062	56.1	4.9	10.7	40.5
<u>Under 15</u>					
All regions-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Northeast-----	877	80.0	2.0	12.8	65.2
North Central-----	1,042	78.5	2.5	11.5	64.5
South-----	974	67.0	5.0	9.4	52.5
West-----	553	56.8	2.4	8.5	45.9
<u>15-44</u>					
All regions-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Northeast-----	2,295	72.4	6.9	12.7	52.8
North Central-----	3,120	72.8	3.9	9.1	59.8
South-----	3,159	63.3	5.5	11.1	46.7
West-----	1,578	54.6	6.4	10.9	37.3
<u>45-64</u>					
All regions-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Northeast-----	981	80.0	4.6	9.8	65.6
North Central-----	1,290	79.4	3.8	11.9	63.7
South-----	1,249	71.7	7.8	15.2	48.7
West-----	577	70.8	3.6	15.6	51.6
<u>65+</u>					
All regions-----	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Northeast-----	510	54.1	8.2	8.5	37.4
North Central-----	671	58.1	7.2	17.1	33.8
South-----	647	49.0	14.6	12.7	21.7
West-----	355	38.3	4.1	5.3	28.9

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 11. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and region: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and region	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All regions-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Northeast-----	1,767	75.3	4.2	10.0	61.0
North Central-----	2,200	75.9	3.2	10.5	62.2
South-----	2,249	66.8	5.7	11.7	49.4
West-----	1,150	60.9	2.8	10.4	47.7
<u>Under 15</u>					
All regions-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Northeast-----	489	80.1	2.0	13.2	64.9
North Central-----	531	76.0	1.6	10.2	64.2
South-----	543	65.4	4.2	11.2	50.0
West-----	304	55.7	3.8	8.0	43.8
<u>15-44</u>					
All regions-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Northeast-----	548	77.6	2.8	7.8	67.0
North Central-----	714	79.4	2.4	6.6	70.4
South-----	805	70.3	4.7	11.8	53.8
West-----	374	71.0	0.9	12.4	57.7
<u>45-64</u>					
All regions-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Northeast-----	471	78.7	5.9	10.0	62.8
North Central-----	601	79.6	3.7	11.1	64.8
South-----	590	71.6	5.7	12.3	53.5
West-----	275	69.4	3.8	13.3	52.3
<u>65+</u>					
All regions-----	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Northeast-----	259	54.5	8.4	8.7	37.4
North Central-----	354	62.6	6.7	18.1	37.7
South-----	310	50.5	11.6	11.2	27.8
West-----	197	38.1	3.4	6.3	28.4

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 12. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and region: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and region	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
<u>All ages</u>					
All regions-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Northeast-----	2,896	72.4	6.5	12.6	53.3
North Central-----	3,922	72.2	4.4	11.2	56.6
South-----	3,779	62.5	7.5	11.9	43.1
West-----	1,912	53.2	6.2	10.8	36.2
<u>Under 15</u>					
All regions-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Northeast-----	388	79.9	2.0	12.3	65.6
North Central-----	511	81.1	3.5	12.8	64.8
South-----	431	69.0	6.2	7.2	55.7
West-----	249	58.0	0.6	9.1	48.4
<u>15-44</u>					
All regions-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Northeast-----	1,746	70.7	8.1	14.1	48.4
North Central-----	2,406	70.9	4.4	9.8	56.7
South-----	2,354	60.9	5.8	10.9	44.3
West-----	1,204	49.5	8.1	10.4	31.0
<u>45-64</u>					
All regions-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Northeast-----	510	81.2	3.3	9.6	68.3
North Central-----	689	79.3	3.8	12.6	62.8
South-----	658	71.7	9.7	17.9	44.1
West-----	301	72.1	3.4	17.6	51.1
<u>65+</u>					
All regions-----	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Northeast-----	252	53.6	8.0	8.3	37.3
North Central-----	317	53.1	7.6	15.9	29.5
South-----	336	47.6	17.1	14.0	16.5
West-----	158	38.5	4.9	4.1	29.5

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 13. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and race: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and race	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All races-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
White-----	18,083	70.6	5.4	11.8	53.4
Nonwhite-----	1,791	41.6	4.5	6.7	30.4
<u>Under 15</u>					
All races-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
White-----	3,134	75.2	3.1	11.1	61.0
Nonwhite-----	310	40.8	2.8	7.0	31.1
<u>15-44</u>					
All races-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
White-----	9,066	70.1	5.7	11.3	53.1
Nonwhite-----	1,085	40.3	3.8	6.4	30.0
<u>45-64</u>					
All races-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
White-----	3,818	77.6	5.1	13.3	59.2
Nonwhite-----	279	53.7	6.1	6.8	40.8
<u>65+</u>					
All races-----	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
White-----	2,065	52.6	8.8	12.1	31.7
Nonwhite-----	117	26.3	11.6	8.1	6.7

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 14. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and race: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and race	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE					
<u>All ages</u>					
All races-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
White-----	6,819	72.4	4.3	10.9	57.2
Nonwhite-----	546	48.2	2.4	7.8	38.0
<u>Under 15</u>					
All races-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
White-----	1,687	74.0	3.0	11.1	59.9
Nonwhite-----	180	39.7	0.8	9.5	29.3
<u>15-44</u>					
All races-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
White-----	2,246	76.5	3.1	9.6	63.7
Nonwhite-----	196	53.8	1.7	7.6	44.5
<u>45-64</u>					
All races-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
White-----	1,817	76.6	4.9	12.0	59.7
Nonwhite-----	121	59.9	4.2	4.6	51.1
<u>65+</u>					
All races-----	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
White-----	1,070	54.2	7.9	12.0	34.4
Nonwhite-----	50	28.3	5.8	11.2	11.3

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 15. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and race: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and race	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All races-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
White-----	11,264	69.5	6.1	12.3	51.1
Nonwhite-----	1,245	38.7	5.5	6.2	27.0
<u>Under 15</u>					
All races-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
White-----	1,448	76.6	3.2	11.2	62.2
Nonwhite-----	131	42.3	5.5	3.4	33.5
<u>15-44</u>					
All races-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
White-----	6,821	68.0	6.5	11.8	49.7
Nonwhite-----	889	37.3	4.3	6.2	26.8
<u>45-64</u>					
All races-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
White-----	2,001	78.6	5.2	14.6	58.8
Nonwhite-----	158	49.2	7.9	8.8	32.4
<u>65+</u>					
All races-----	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
White-----	995	51.0	9.9	12.2	28.9
Nonwhite-----	68	24.9	15.5	5.9	3.5

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 16. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and family income: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and family income	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All incomes-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Under \$2,000-----	2,816	39.6	5.2	7.7	26.7
\$2,000-3,999-----	4,322	59.2	5.6	9.9	43.7
\$4,000-6,999-----	6,916	79.0	5.2	12.2	61.7
\$7,000+-----	4,273	81.0	5.4	14.3	61.2
Unknown-----	1,548	58.8	5.9	9.7	43.2
<u>Under 15</u>					
All incomes-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Under \$2,000-----	265	32.9	2.9	4.8	25.2
\$2,000-3,999-----	720	59.4	3.0	9.4	46.9
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,444	81.1	4.3	12.0	64.8
\$7,000+-----	814	80.4	1.6	11.0	67.8
Unknown-----	202	71.9	0.7	13.6	57.6
<u>15-44</u>					
All incomes-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Under \$2,000-----	1,109	33.0	2.8	6.2	24.0
\$2,000-3,999-----	2,273	54.7	4.7	8.6	41.4
\$4,000-6,999-----	3,958	78.0	5.6	11.5	60.9
\$7,000+-----	2,171	81.3	7.0	15.2	59.1
Unknown-----	641	51.2	6.6	7.0	37.5
<u>45-64</u>					
All incomes-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Under \$2,000-----	612	50.1	4.3	10.3	35.5
\$2,000-3,999-----	801	71.7	7.4	11.2	53.1
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,194	83.8	4.1	13.7	66.0
\$7,000+-----	1,004	89.0	5.2	15.0	68.8
Unknown-----	485	69.4	5.3	12.3	51.7
<u>65+</u>					
All incomes-----	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Under \$2,000-----	831	42.7	9.7	8.7	24.3
\$2,000-3,999-----	527	59.8	10.6	14.5	34.7
\$4,000-6,999-----	321	63.5	7.4	15.8	40.2
\$7,000+-----	284	51.1	5.5	14.3	31.3
Unknown-----	220	45.6	9.9	8.5	27.2

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 17. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and family income: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and family income	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All incomes-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Under \$2,000-----	1,090	41.2	4.4	7.6	29.2
\$2,000-3,999-----	1,636	62.8	5.3	8.5	49.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	2,444	81.7	3.0	11.5	67.2
\$7,000+-----	1,672	83.3	4.2	13.9	65.1
Unknown-----	523	64.1	5.5	10.2	48.4
<u>Under 15</u>					
All incomes-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Under \$2,000-----	153	31.1	1.7	4.1	25.4
\$2,000-3,999-----	403	56.4	4.0	9.1	43.3
\$4,000-6,999-----	796	79.3	3.2	11.5	64.6
\$7,000+-----	410	83.6	2.0	13.7	67.8
Unknown-----	105	68.5	-	12.4	56.1
<u>15-44</u>					
All incomes-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Under \$2,000-----	259	45.2	4.3	5.3	35.6
\$2,000-3,999-----	551	63.0	3.2	6.2	53.6
\$4,000-6,999-----	913	85.0	2.1	10.6	72.3
\$7,000+-----	566	85.7	2.6	13.7	69.5
Unknown-----	152	63.8	8.2	6.0	49.7
<u>45-64</u>					
All incomes-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Under \$2,000-----	263	45.8	1.2	9.1	35.5
\$2,000-3,999-----	391	69.6	7.1	6.3	56.2
\$4,000-6,999-----	567	84.5	3.1	12.2	69.1
\$7,000+-----	538	87.6	7.2	15.1	65.3
Unknown-----	180	66.5	4.2	13.3	49.0
<u>65+</u>					
All incomes-----	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Under \$2,000-----	416	39.5	7.7	9.4	22.4
\$2,000-3,999-----	291	62.2	8.9	15.5	37.7
\$4,000-6,999-----	169	65.7	6.0	14.6	45.1
\$7,000+-----	158	58.0	6.3	11.3	40.4
Unknown-----	86	54.1	11.1	8.2	34.8

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 18 Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and family income: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and family income	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE		Percent of total discharges			
All ages					
All incomes-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Under \$2,000-----	1,726	38.6	5.6	7.8	25.2
\$2,000-3,999-----	2,685	57.1	5.8	10.8	40.5
\$4,000-6,999-----	4,472	77.5	6.3	12.5	58.6
\$7,000+-----	2,602	79.5	6.2	14.6	58.7
Unknown-----	1,024	56.1	6.0	9.5	40.6
Under 15					
All incomes-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Under \$2,000-----	112	35.5	4.7	5.9	24.9
\$2,000-3,999-----	317	63.3	1.8	9.8	51.7
\$4,000-6,999-----	648	83.2	5.6	12.6	65.0
\$7,000+-----	404	77.0	1.2	8.1	67.7
Unknown-----	97	75.5	1.4	14.9	59.2
15-44					
All incomes-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Under \$2,000-----	849	29.3	2.3	6.5	20.5
\$2,000-3,999-----	1,721	52.0	5.2	9.4	37.4
\$4,000-6,999-----	3,045	75.9	6.7	11.7	57.5
\$7,000+-----	1,605	79.8	8.5	15.8	55.5
Unknown-----	489	47.4	6.2	7.3	33.9
45-64					
All incomes-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Under \$2,000-----	349	53.4	6.6	11.2	35.6
\$2,000-3,999-----	410	73.7	7.7	16.1	50.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	627	83.2	4.9	15.1	63.2
\$7,000+-----	467	90.7	2.7	14.9	73.0
Unknown-----	305	71.0	6.0	11.7	53.3
65+					
All incomes-----	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Under \$2,000-----	415	45.8	11.6	8.2	26.0
\$2,000-3,999-----	236	56.8	12.5	13.1	31.2
\$4,000-6,999-----	152	61.0	9.0	17.2	34.8
\$7,000+-----	126	42.5	4.5	17.8	20.2
Unknown-----	133	40.1	9.1	8.6	22.4

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 19. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and major activity: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and major activity	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES					
<u>All ages</u>					
All activities-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
School and preschool-----	3,781	71.5	3.0	10.5	58.0
Usually working-----	6,108	79.0	5.4	11.6	62.0
Keeping house-----	7,587	63.7	6.4	12.5	44.8
Retired-----	1,128	44.2	7.1	9.4	27.7
Other-----	1,269	50.9	4.6	6.6	39.6
<u>Under 17</u>					
All activities-----	3,781	71.5	3.0	10.5	58.0
School and preschool-----	3,781	71.5	3.0	10.5	58.0
<u>17-44</u>					
All activities-----	9,815	67.0	5.6	10.9	50.5
Usually working-----	3,575	75.9	4.5	10.6	60.8
Keeping house-----	5,493	63.0	6.5	11.6	44.9
Other-----	746	53.4	3.4	7.1	43.0
<u>45-64</u>					
All activities-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Usually working-----	2,199	83.8	5.6	12.9	65.2
Keeping house-----	1,424	72.6	5.3	15.1	52.2
Retired-----	148	37.0	2.2	8.1	26.7
Other-----	325	55.3	2.4	5.3	47.5
<u>65+</u>					
All activities-----	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Usually working-----	334	80.0	13.4	14.8	51.8
Keeping house-----	670	50.4	7.3	14.9	28.2
Retired-----	981	45.3	7.8	9.6	27.9
Other-----	198	33.9	13.5	7.3	13.1

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 20. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and major activity: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and major activity	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
All activities-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
School and preschool-----	2,025	70.9	2.9	10.5	57.5
Usually working-----	3,712	80.6	4.6	11.8	64.3
Retired-----	909	43.9	5.6	9.6	28.7
Other-----	719	51.6	3.8	7.4	40.4
<u>Under 17</u>					
All activities-----	2,025	70.9	2.9	10.5	57.5
School and preschool-----	2,025	70.9	2.9	10.5	57.5
<u>17-44</u>					
All activities-----	2,283	74.7	3.0	9.7	62.0
Usually working-----	1,870	79.2	3.0	10.1	66.1
Other-----	412	54.5	2.6	8.1	43.8
<u>45-64</u>					
All activities-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Usually working-----	1,576	82.5	5.6	12.7	64.3
Retired-----	131	31.1	1.2	6.1	23.8
Other-----	231	52.5	2.2	6.3	43.9
<u>65+</u>					
All activities-----	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Usually working-----	265	79.2	9.7	18.5	51.0
Retired-----	778	46.1	6.3	10.2	29.6
Other-----	76	31.9	16.1	6.8	8.9

¹ Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 21. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and major activity: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and major activity	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE					
<u>All ages</u>		Percent of total discharges			
All activities-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
School and preschool-----	1,756	72.3	3.2	10.4	58.7
Usually working-----	2,397	76.5	6.6	11.5	58.4
Keeping house-----	7,587	63.7	6.4	12.5	44.8
Retired-----	219	45.5	13.4	8.7	23.4
Other-----	550	50.0	5.8	5.6	38.6
<u>Under 17</u>					
All activities-----	1,756	72.3	3.2	10.4	58.7
School and preschool-----	1,756	72.3	3.2	10.4	58.7
<u>17-44</u>					
All activities-----	7,532	64.6	6.3	11.2	47.0
Usually working-----	1,705	72.3	6.1	11.1	55.1
Keeping house-----	5,493	63.0	6.5	11.6	44.9
Other-----	334	52.0	4.3	5.8	41.9
<u>45-64</u>					
All activities-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Usually working-----	623	87.1	5.8	13.6	67.7
Keeping house-----	1,424	72.6	5.3	15.1	52.2
Retired-----	17	82.1	11.2	24.8	46.1
Other-----	95	62.1	2.9	2.8	56.4
<u>65+</u>					
All activities-----	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Usually working-----	69	83.0	26.1	2.2	54.7
Keeping house-----	670	50.4	7.3	14.9	28.2
Retired-----	202	42.4	13.4	7.5	21.5
Other-----	122	35.0	12.0	7.5	15.5

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 22. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and whether or not an operation was performed: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and operation	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
Total-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
With operation-----	11,524	68.6	6.0	11.5	51.1
Without operation-----	8,351	67.2	4.5	11.1	51.6
<u>Under 15</u>					
Total-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
With operation-----	1,818	78.5	3.5	11.6	63.4
Without operation-----	1,627	65.1	2.6	9.8	52.7
<u>15-44</u>					
Total-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
With operation-----	6,981	65.9	6.3	11.1	48.5
Without operation-----	3,170	69.2	3.7	10.1	55.4
<u>45-64</u>					
Total-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
With operation-----	1,880	76.6	5.7	13.3	57.7
Without operation-----	2,217	75.5	4.7	12.5	58.3
<u>65-74</u>					
Total-----	1,393	59.0	9.3	13.6	36.1
With operation-----	563	58.1	10.0	12.6	35.5
Without operation-----	829	59.7	8.8	14.4	36.6
<u>75+</u>					
Total-----	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
With operation-----	282	39.4	9.4	5.8	24.2
Without operation-----	508	36.5	8.0	10.4	18.1

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 23. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and whether or not an operation was performed: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and operation	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
Total-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
With operation-----	3,399	73.7	3.9	10.3	59.5
Without operation-----	3,966	68.0	4.3	11.1	52.5
<u>Under 15</u>					
Total-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
With operation-----	1,009	76.0	2.8	11.8	61.5
Without operation-----	857	64.4	2.9	9.9	51.6
<u>15-44</u>					
Total-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
With operation-----	1,123	77.7	2.8	8.4	66.5
Without operation-----	1,318	72.1	3.2	10.4	58.5
<u>45-64</u>					
Total-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
With operation-----	838	76.0	4.4	11.1	60.5
Without operation-----	1,100	75.2	5.3	11.8	58.2
<u>65-74</u>					
Total-----	735	60.3	7.7	13.1	39.4
With operation-----	289	58.1	7.3	12.0	38.8
Without operation-----	446	61.7	8.0	13.9	39.7
<u>75+</u>					
Total-----	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
With operation-----	139	42.9	12.4	5.3	25.3
Without operation-----	245	37.2	5.3	12.0	19.9

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 24. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and whether or not an operation was performed: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and operation	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
Total-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
With operation-----	8,124	66.5	6.9	12.0	47.7
Without operation-----	4,385	66.4	4.6	11.1	50.7
<u>Under 15</u>					
Total-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
With operation-----	808	81.5	4.4	11.5	65.6
Without operation-----	770	65.9	2.3	9.6	54.0
<u>15-44</u>					
Total-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
With operation-----	5,858	63.6	6.9	11.6	45.1
Without operation-----	1,852	67.1	3.9	10.0	53.2
<u>45-64</u>					
Total-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
With operation-----	1,042	77.0	6.7	15.0	55.3
Without operation-----	1,117	75.9	4.1	13.4	58.4
<u>65-74</u>					
Total-----	658	57.7	10.9	14.2	32.6
With operation-----	274	58.0	12.8	13.3	31.9
Without operation-----	384	57.4	9.6	14.8	33.0
<u>75+</u>					
Total-----	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8
With operation-----	143	35.9	6.6	6.2	23.1
Without operation-----	263	35.8	10.5	8.9	16.4

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 25. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and type of hospital ownership: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and type of hospital ownership	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
Total-----	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Nonprofit-----	13,496	73.7	5.7	12.4	55.6
Proprietary-----	1,535	70.2	7.3	14.5	48.4
Governmental-non-Federal-----	3,389	56.1	4.4	7.7	44.0
Governmental-Federal-----	732	6.0	0.2	1.0	4.8
Other ² -----	722	73.5	3.8	12.2	57.5
<u>Under 15</u>					
Total-----	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Nonprofit-----	2,393	77.7	2.6	11.5	63.6
Proprietary-----	250	76.5	12.2	15.5	48.8
Governmental-non-Federal-----	552	57.1	1.9	6.7	48.5
Governmental-Federal-----	127	7.6	-	1.1	6.5
Other ² -----	123	87.1	2.0	15.2	70.0
<u>15-44</u>					
Total-----	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Nonprofit-----	6,741	72.4	6.0	11.9	54.5
Proprietary-----	806	67.1	6.5	12.3	48.3
Governmental-non-Federal-----	1,846	57.6	4.2	8.3	45.1
Governmental-Federal-----	374	5.3	0.4	0.8	4.1
Other ² -----	384	74.4	4.1	9.6	60.8
<u>45-64</u>					
Total-----	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Nonprofit-----	2,884	81.0	5.2	13.5	62.3
Proprietary-----	346	80.6	5.2	20.2	55.1
Governmental-non-Federal-----	587	63.8	5.6	7.6	50.6
Governmental-Federal-----	124	6.3	-	-	6.3
Other ² -----	155	74.3	5.5	15.6	53.2
<u>65+</u>					
Total-----	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Nonprofit-----	1,478	58.8	10.6	13.7	34.5
Proprietary-----	133	50.4	8.0	11.9	30.6
Governmental-non-Federal-----	404	36.9	6.7	6.8	23.4
Governmental-Federal-----	108	5.9	-	3.1	2.8
Other ¹ -----	60	37.6	2.3	14.5	20.9

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

²Includes Osteopathic Hospitals (about 50 percent of the group); the remainder are institutions known to be hospitals, but for which the type of ownership could not be ascertained.

Table 26. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and type of hospital ownership: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and type of hospital ownership	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
MALE					
<u>All ages</u>					
Total-----	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Nonprofit-----	4,962	78.5	4.4	12.0	62.1
Proprietary-----	555	72.6	6.0	14.5	52.1
Governmental-non-Federal-----	1,193	57.7	3.7	7.0	47.0
Governmental-Federal-----	422	6.7	-	1.1	5.6
Other ² -----	233	77.2	4.6	10.6	62.0
<u>Under 15</u>					
Total-----	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Nonprofit-----	1,313	76.8	2.2	11.5	63.1
Proprietary-----	135	71.7	11.9	15.4	44.3
Governmental-non-Federal-----	308	55.5	2.2	7.0	46.3
Governmental-Federal-----	68	7.6	-	2.0	5.6
Other ² -----	43	86.9	3.0	20.7	63.2
<u>15-44</u>					
Total-----	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Nonprofit-----	1,568	83.4	3.0	11.0	69.3
Proprietary-----	198	77.4	4.7	10.9	61.8
Governmental-non-Federal-----	416	64.3	3.3	7.0	53.9
Governmental-Federal-----	156	7.7	-	1.0	6.7
Other ² -----	103	78.1	2.9	5.1	70.1
<u>45-64</u>					
Total-----	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Nonprofit-----	1,340	83.0	5.6	12.5	64.9
Proprietary-----	159	73.8	0.5	18.5	54.8
Governmental-non-Federal-----	267	65.6	5.0	7.3	53.3
Governmental-Federal-----	107	6.0	-	-	6.0
Other ² -----	65	79.4	7.6	9.1	62.7
<u>65+</u>					
Total-----	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Nonprofit-----	740	63.0	9.1	14.2	39.8
Proprietary-----	63	56.1	11.4	13.5	31.2
Governmental-non-Federal-----	203	36.8	5.3	6.7	24.8
Governmental-Federal-----	90	5.0	-	1.6	3.4
Other ² -----	23	46.9	6.3	21.2	19.5

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

²Includes Osteopathic Hospitals (about 50 percent of the group); the remainder are institutions known to be hospitals, but for which the type of ownership could not be ascertained.

Table 27. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and type of hospital ownership: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and type of hospital ownership	Total ¹ discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE		Percent of total discharges			
<u>All ages</u>					
Total-----	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Nonprofit-----	8,535	70.9	6.5	12.6	51.8
Proprietary-----	980	68.9	8.0	14.6	46.3
Governmental-non-Federal-----	2,196	55.3	4.7	8.1	42.4
Governmental-Federal-----	310	5.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Other ² -----	488	71.8	3.5	13.0	55.4
<u>Under 15</u>					
Total-----	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Nonprofit-----	1,080	78.7	3.1	11.4	64.2
Proprietary-----	115	82.1	12.5	15.6	54.0
Governmental-non-Federal-----	244	59.2	1.6	6.2	51.4
Governmental-Federal-----	59	7.7	-	-	7.7
Other ² -----	80	87.2	1.4	12.3	73.4
<u>15-44</u>					
Total-----	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Nonprofit-----	5,172	69.1	6.9	12.2	50.0
Proprietary-----	608	63.7	7.1	12.7	43.9
Governmental-non-Federal-----	1,430	55.6	4.5	8.7	42.4
Governmental-Federal-----	217	3.6	0.6	0.6	2.3
Other ² -----	282	73.1	4.5	11.2	57.4
<u>45-64</u>					
Total-----	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Nonprofit-----	1,544	79.2	4.9	14.3	60.0
Proprietary-----	187	86.3	9.2	21.7	55.4
Governmental-non-Federal-----	320	62.2	6.1	7.8	48.2
Governmental-Federal-----	17	8.9	-	-	8.9
Other ² -----	90	70.5	3.8	20.9	45.8
<u>65+</u>					
Total-----	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Nonprofit-----	738	54.7	12.1	13.3	29.3
Proprietary-----	69	45.1	4.8	10.4	30.0
Governmental-non-Federal-----	202	37.1	8.0	6.9	22.2
Governmental-Federal-----	18	10.5	-	10.5	-
Other ² -----	36	32.3	-	10.7	21.6

¹Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

²Includes Osteopathic Hospitals (about 50 percent of the group); the remainder are institutions known to be hospitals, but for which the type of ownership could not be ascertained.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on hospital insurance is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U.S. National Health Survey which cover separate health-related topics. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is one of the major projects of the U.S. National Health Survey.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which elicits information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, medical care, and other health topics in addition to personal and demographic characteristics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete count of discharges from short-stay hospitals during the two years. Since no adjustment has been made for household members who were hospitalized during the 6-month recall period but who died prior to the time the household was interviewed,

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high in-

cidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the two-year period ending June 26, 1960 includes approximately 245,000 persons from 75,000 households in 12,600 segments, with representation from every State. The sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for the four main regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Health Survey. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing, carries out quality control procedures, and reviews and codes the questionnaires.

Processing of data.—The coded data are processed on electronic computers by the National Health Survey staff. Included in this processing are assignment of weights, ratio adjustments, and related procedures necessary to project the data to national estimates. Another phase of this processing procedure involves carrying out internal edits and consistency checks to insure that the data are not incorrect due to errors in recording responses, coding, or processing. No editing can, of course, be expected to remove error or bias in reporting by respondents. Finally, the weekly data are combined to provide quarterly and annual data and tabulations are prepared which give estimates of aggregates, rates, and other statistical measures.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of discharges from short-stay hospitals for persons age 65 and over—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation.

The first stage ratio factor is: the 1950 decennial census population of the United States divided by the estimated 1950 population in the sample of 500 PSU's selected for the U.S. National Health Survey.

This factor is applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

The second stage ratio factors are: official Bureau of the Census estimates of the current population divided by estimates produced by the U.S. National Health Survey sample. These factors are computed for about 60 age-sex-color classes.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the U.S. population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of the weekly samples over any longer time period, such as two years, produces an estimate of the average population and its characteristics during the period covered by the consolidated samples. Thus, prevalence figures based on consolidated samples are estimates of the average prevalence and incidence figures are estimates of the average incidence during the period covered.

Since incidence is a measure of the number of times a given event occurred during a specified period of time, it is necessary to make a further adjustment for incidence estimates where the recall period and the period of incidence are not the same. For a number of events the Health Interview Survey uses a recall period of two weeks. Therefore, the reported data must be multiplied by 26 to convert incidence during a two-week period to estimated annual incidence. In the case of hospitalization items, the Survey questionnaire uses a 12-month recall period. However, present knowledge indicates that annual estimates based on information reported for the most recent 6 months of a 12-month recall period more truly reflect the actual annual incidence. Therefore, only discharges that occurred within 6 months of the interview were tabulated and data for the 6-month reporting period were doubled to produce estimates of the volume of discharges in a year. Subsequently, the estimates for the two 1-year periods, July 1958-June 1959 and July 1959-June 1960, were added together and divided by two to provide an average annual incidence figure.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data are adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households which were interviewed in the same segment. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the other 4 percent was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews in the sampled households. Each person 18 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for adults not available at the time of the interview and for children, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U.S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation and populations for sampling errors, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measurements of health characteristics than other population data which may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures differ from corresponding

figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the

Table I. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	Hospital discharges	Hospital days
100-----	24	44
200-----	35	58
500-----	52	87
1,000-----	80	112
2,000-----	112	160
3,000-----	135	192
5,000-----	176	256
10,000-----	256	384
20,000-----	352	592
30,000-----	417	777
50,000-----	505	1,150
100,000-----	560	2,080
200,000-----	640	3,840

Illustration of use of table I.—There were 19,875,000 discharges from short-stay hospitals. Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table I, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 10,000,000 discharges which is 256,000 and the standard error for 20,000,000 discharges which is 352,000. Such interpolation gives 351,000 as the standard error for 19,875,000 discharges.

tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing estimates of approximate standard errors, rather than as the precise standard errors for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in this report:

1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates for the number of hospital discharges and the number

of hospital days are obtained from the appropriate columns of table I.

2. Estimates of percentages based on discharges: Approximate standard errors of the percentages shown in tables based on hospital discharges are given in the appropriate columns of table II.
3. Estimates of percentages based on hospital days: Approximate standard errors of the percentages shown in tables based on hospital days are given in the appropriate columns of table III.

Table II. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital discharges

When the base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	For estimated percentage of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:					
200-----	2.3	3.4	4.8	7.0	8.5
500-----	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.5
1,000-----	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.3
2,000-----	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9
3,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3
5,000-----	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.7
10,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
20,000-----	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9

Illustration of use of table II.—An estimated 70.2 percent of the 1,535,000 discharges from proprietary hospitals had some hospital insurance (table 25). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II it is necessary to interpolate. By interpolating between 75 percent and 50 percent we obtain 2.9 as the standard error of 70.2 with a base of 1,000,000 and 2.4 as the standard error of 70.2 percent with a base of 2,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 2.6 as the standard error for a statistic of 70.2 percent with a base of 1,535,000 discharges.

Table III. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital days

When the base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	For estimated percentage of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:					
200-----	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.3	16.5
500-----	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.4	9.1
1,000-----	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.3	6.7
2,000-----	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.9
3,000-----	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.2
5,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.4
10,000-----	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.7
20,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
30,000-----	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
50,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
100,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
200,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

Illustration of use of table III.—Of the 6,143,000 hospital days reported for males 75 years of age or over, 22.1 percent of these days were covered by hospital insurance that paid 3/4 or more of the hospital bill (table 3). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate. Interpolating between 10 percent and 25 percent we obtain 1.9 as the standard error for 22.1 percent with a base of 5,000,000 and 1.3 as the standard error of 22.1 percent with a base of 10,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 1.7 as the standard error of 22.1 with a base of 6,143,000 days.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of one or more nights in a hospital, as an inpatient, except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (For this report estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview. See Appendix I.)

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1959 Guide Issue of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1960 Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U. S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Hospital ownership.—Hospital ownership is a classification of hospitals according to the type of organization that controls and operates the hospital. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Type of hospital service.—Type of hospital service is a classification of hospitals according to the predominant type of cases for which they provide care. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one for which the type of service is: general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; osteopathic hospital; or hospital department of institution.

Hospital day.—A hospital day is a day in which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus, a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had two hospital days.

Estimates of the total number of hospital days are derived by summing the days for all hospital discharges. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

Length of hospital stay.—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

Average length of stay.—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing

the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Surgical operation.—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or other tissue, stitching of cuts or wounds, and setting of fractures and dislocations. Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

Hospital bill.—A hospital bill is defined as the bill submitted by the hospital to the patient for the care and services received during the period of hospitalization. Bills submitted to the patient by doctors, surgeons, anesthetists, or other individuals for services rendered during the period of hospitalization are not considered as part of the hospital bill.

The hospital bill will normally include the cost of the room, meals, regular nursing service, laboratory tests, X-rays, medicines, injections, use of the operating room, and other services that may be provided for the patient. When the charges for special nurses, anesthetists, ambulance service, etc., are included by the hospital on the bill submitted to the patient, these are also considered as part of the hospital bill for purposes of the Survey.

Proportion of bill paid by insurance.—The proportion of the bill paid (also referred to as fraction of bill paid) by insurance was determined by the respondent's own estimate of the part of the total hospital bill that was paid for or was expected to be paid for by insurance. The response categories used are: (a) no part of the bill paid by insurance; (b) less than 1/2; (c) 1/2 up to, but not including, 3/4; (d) 3/4 or more.

Hospital insurance.—Hospital insurance is any insurance plan designed to pay all or part of the hospital bill (see definition of "Hospital bill") of the insured individual. The insurance can be either a group or an individual policy with the premiums paid by the individual, his employer, a third party such as a union, fraternal organization or family member, or a combination of these. Benefits received under the plan can be in the form of payment to the individual or to the hospital. However, the plan must be a formal one with defined membership and benefits rather than an informal one. For example, an employer simply paying the hospital bill for an employee would not constitute a health insurance plan. "Workmen's compensation," or employee's liability insurance, designed to pay all or part of the hospital bill of the employee, is considered as hospital insurance. The important ingredient in this definition is that the person receiving the benefit has been specifically named either as an individual or part of a specified group.

The insurance does not have to cover costs of hospitalization for all diseases and injuries, as long as it covers the particular condition for which the person was hospitalized.

The use of funds from other kinds of insurance benefits to pay hospital bills, such as Social Security benefits or disability insurance would not be counted as hospital insurance. Free hospital care is not considered hospital insurance. Examples of free care are public assistance or public welfare care, veteran's care given free of charge, care given to dependents of military personnel (Medicare Plan), care given children under the Crippled Children's program, and care of patients admitted free for research purposes. Also excluded as hospital insurance in this study is liability insurance that pays for hospital care, if it is carried by someone other than the person hospitalized, his family, his employer, or his union or fraternal organization. For example, a person hospitalized from an automobile accident in which the person other than the one hospitalized carried liability insurance that paid for the hospital care for the person injured.

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Race.—Race is recorded as "White," or "Non-white." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "White" unless definitely known to be Indian or other nonwhite race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Veteran status.—In order to establish veteran status, information is secured concerning service in the Armed Forces. The information is obtained only for males 17 years of age and over. The categories of service in the Armed Forces include the following: no military service, peacetime service only, Spanish-American War service, World War I service, World War II service, Korean conflict service, and military service, period unknown.

Service in the Armed Forces means active duty for any time at all in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Peacetime service in the Merchant Marine, in a National Guard unit, or in active reserve training is not considered to be service in the Armed Forces.

In cases of service in more than one war, the man is classified according to the latest war in which he served.

When males 17 years of age and over are grouped into two classes, veterans and nonveterans, men with peacetime service only are included with those having no military service as nonveterans.

Major activity.—All persons 6 years old or over are classified according to their major activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "major" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of major activity are: usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. In the first place, the responses concerning major activity are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. In the second place, the figures represent the major activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

1. Usually working.—A term applied to an individual, 17 years of age or older, who was gainfully employed as a paid employee, a self-employed person, or as a worker in a family business for more than half of the 12 months prior to the interview. A person who does only volunteer or unpaid work—such as work in his own home or work for the church or community—is not considered gainfully employed.
2. Usually going to school and preschool.—This group is defined by age. All persons under 17 years of age fall into this category. Any person 17 years old or over who reports his major activity as usually going to school is classified as "Other."
3. Usually keeping house includes any activity described as "keeping house" which cannot be classified as "working" or "going to school."
4. Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years old or over is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.
5. Other includes persons 17 years of age or over not classed in any of the other categories. Examples of inclusions are: a person who states that he spent most of the past 12 months looking for work or going to school, a person doing volunteer work only, a person under 45 years of age who describes himself as "retired" or "taking it easy," a person under 45 years of age who is described as "unable to work," or a person 45 years of age or over

who describes himself as "unable to work" and is not "retired."

Location of Residence Terms

Urban and rural residence.—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the U. S. National Health Survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population may be subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or a ranch, the statement of the house-

hold respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch is accepted, with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.

Region.—The least detailed classification of the population by geographic area of residence is provided by the grouping of states into four major regions. These regions correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. They are as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Geographic Divisions Included</u>
Northeast	New England, Middle Atlantic
North Central	East North Central, West North Central
South	South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central
West	Mountain, Pacific

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

CONFIDENTIAL. The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

<p>FORM NMS-3 (6-15-65)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENCY FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p>		<p>1. Questionnaire of _____ Questionnaires</p>																																																							
<p>2. (a) Address or description of location _____</p> <p>(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a): _____</p> <p>(c) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____</p> <p>12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Ask at all units except apartment houses</p> <p>14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		<p>3. Ident. Code _____ 4. Sub-sample weight _____ 5. Sample _____ 6. PSU Number _____</p> <p>7. Segment No. _____ 8. Serial No. _____</p> <p>9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>10. What is the telephone number here? _____</p> <p>11. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No phone</p>																																																							
<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.</p>																																																									
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11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (that is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides... which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14. Did you ever have on (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) How did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
R Show in each person's column who responded for questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly.	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self partly Col. No. _____ was respondent

Line number	Col. No. of Person	Did you EVER or any time talk to a doctor about ...?	What did the doctor say it was? ... did he give it a medical name?	What was the cause of ...? (This column to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or a Cause. If entry in Col. (d-1) is from q. 14 or q. 17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind had 6 years or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of ... trouble is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: "Trouble" "Condition" "Disease" and, also for any entry of: "Allergy" "Anemia" "Arthritis" "Asthma" "Menstrual" (any mention of) "Rheumatism" "Stroke" "Tumor" (or cysts, growths)	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments, injuries, Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers, Aches, pains, numbness, weakness, Bleeding or blood clots, Cancer, tumor cysts or growths, Neuralgia or neuritis	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for days and Sundays?	How many days, including the day you started to cut down, were you in bed all or most of the day?	How many of these - days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old, ask: How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before?
(e)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						

Line number	Col. No. of person	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To interview:	What did they say at the hospital the condition was - did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask: What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in col. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1		Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Days _____	Will you need to ask to see col. (f) and (g)? <input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Days _____	Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Line No. from Table I	1. When did it happen? Year: _____ (If the year is 1959 or 1960, also enter the month) _____ Month: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened last week or the week before
	2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened last week or the week before
	3.(a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? (b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? (c) Was it (either one) moving at the time?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to q. 7) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to q. 7)
	4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver	
	5. (a) How did the accident happen? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Collision between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Collision between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (b) What kind of motor vehicle was involved? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Car 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Truck 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle (Go to question 8) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	
	6. (a) How did the accident happen? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Collision with another motor vehicle on roadway 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Collision with some other object on roadway (Specify object) _____ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Came to sudden stop on roadway 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Ran off roadway 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Car 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Truck 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle (Go to question 8) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	

<p>18. (a) I have some questions about health insurance. We don't want to include insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, but we are interested in all other kinds. Do you, your..., have insurance that pays all or part of the bills when you go to the hospital?</p> <p>If "Yes,"</p> <p>(b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans?</p> <p>(c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)?</p> <p>(Check "Yes," in 19(a) for each person covered)</p> <p>(d) Does the plan (either plan) pay any part of the surgeon's bill for an operation?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> OK</p> <p>Name(s) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> OK</p> <p>Name(s) _____</p>
<p>19. (a) Again, excluding insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, do you, your... have insurance that pays all or part of the bill for doctors' visits at home or at his office? If "Yes,"</p> <p>(b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans?</p> <p>(c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)?</p> <p>(Check "Yes," in 19(a) for each person covered)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> OK</p> <p>Name(s) _____</p>
<p>20. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer?</p> <p>If "Yes,"</p> <p>(b) How many times were you in the hospital?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self Col. No. _____ was respondent <input type="checkbox"/> Form NHS-5 (a) left</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>_____ No. of times</p>
<p>21. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium?</p> <p>If "Yes,"</p> <p>(b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>_____ No. of times</p>
<p>22. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your..., etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.</p>	<p>Group No. _____</p>

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If "Yes," in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask:	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	To interview:	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	How long since you first talked to a doctor about...?	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed kept you for...?	About... how many days during the past 12 months has... been in bed for all or most of the day?	If 1 or more in Col. (q-1) and "No" in Col. (e), ask:	Ask after completing last condition for each person:				If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (r) ask:
How many days did... keep you from work last week or the week before?	Check one: (a) Before (b) During (c) After	Did... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask: Which week, last week or the week before?)	If col. (b) is checked, or, if the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP	(If less than one month, enter "Under 1" for "No.")	For all or most of the day?	How many of those days were you in bed during last week or the week before?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best in terms of health. (Show Cards C, F, as appropriate)	If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (a) ask: Which? (Enter X or line for each condition told me about)	If "1" or "2" in col. (t) ask: How long have you been...?	If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working or a job/business up to that time?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G)	Line number
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q-1)	(q-2)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)
Days or None	1 Last week 2 Week before 3 Before 2 wks	Mo. _____ Yr. _____	Mo. _____ Yr. _____	Mo. _____ Yr. _____	Mo. _____ Yr. _____	Days or None	1 Yes 2 No 3 No Dr.	Days or None	1 Yes 2 No 3 No	1 Yes 2 No 3 No	1 Yes 2 No 3 No	1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

When is the name and address of the hospital you were in?	For completed hospitalizations only ("No" in Col. (g)):			
(Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter County)	Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs?	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l), ask: Do you expect any of the hospital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind?	When part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance?
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. a) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. a) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 up to 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 or more
	Who carries the cost of this insurance - that is, who pays the premium? <input type="checkbox"/> Family member(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Employer <input type="checkbox"/> Union, clubs, etc.			

<p>7. How did the accident happen?</p> <p>A. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (scooter, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury inflicted by machinery (auto or motor driven) while in operation (Specify type) _____</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury inflicted by animal or insect</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) _____</p>		<p>C. 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Fell on stairs or steps or from a height</p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> All other falls</p> <p>11. <input type="checkbox"/> Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)</p> <p>12. <input type="checkbox"/> Struck by moving object (includes objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)</p> <p>13. <input type="checkbox"/> Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (includes wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame</p> <p>16. <input type="checkbox"/> Lifting or other exertion</p> <p>17. <input type="checkbox"/> Twisting, stumbling, etc.</p> <p>D. 18. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify how accident happened) _____</p>
<p>8. (a) Where did the accident happen - at home or some other place?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises)</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place</p> <p>If "Some other place," ask:</p> <p>(b) What kind of place was it?</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> School, (including school premises)</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Farm</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place and premises</p> <p>9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p>		
<p>9. Were you at work or your job or business when the accident happened?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident</p>		
<p>FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS</p>		

<p>Card A</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Hay fever 3. Tuberculosis 4. Chronic bronchitis 5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 6. Rheumatic fever 7. Hardening of the arteries 8. High blood pressure 9. Heart trouble 10. Stroke 11. Trouble with varicose veins 12. Hemorrhoids or piles 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Arthritis or rheumatism 19. Mental illness 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 	<p>Card C</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to work at all at present. 2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work. 3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to go to school at all at present time. 2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses 3. Cleft palate 4. Any speech defect 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm — toes, foot, or leg 6. Cerebral palsy 7. Paralysis of any kind 8. Repeated trouble with back or spine 9. Club foot 10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 11. Condition present since birth 	<p>Card D</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to keep house at all at present. 2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 3. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family income during past 12 months</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1. Under \$500 (including loss) Group 2. \$500 — \$999 Group 3. \$1,000 — \$1,999 Group 4. \$2,000 — \$2,999 Group 5. \$3,000 — \$3,999 Group 6. \$4,000 — \$4,999 Group 7. \$5,000 — \$6,999 Group 8. \$7,000 — \$9,999 Group 9. \$10,000 and over